

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Tuesday, December 17, 1745.

From the London Gazette, Extraordinary, Dec. 12.
Derby, Dec. 8.

THE Rebels behaved tolerably well in their March Southwards, but have plundered the Country in their Retreat. Many of the best Houses here have suffered. Two of them were taken with their Arms, between Ashbourn and Derby, by a Farmer and two Boys, and were sent to the Camp at Meriden Common. In this Town they demanded Billets for 10,000 Men, but those who computed their Numbers as exactly as possible assure us, that they did not exceed Six thousand three hundred Horse and Foot. The Horse were extremely jaded, and in a bad Condition. In the Number above were many old Men, and Boys of 15 and 16 Years of Age, all without Shoes and Stockings.

Cowenry, Dec. 9. The Rebels were at Ashbourn on Saturday Morning, and went to Leek that Night. Before they left Ashbourn they shot two Men, one of whom died on the Spot. They have taken all the Horses they could lay their Hands upon, and have plundered and done great Damage. They had 15 Pieces of Cannon, and one Mortar.

Manfield, Dec. 9. By an Express just arrived from Leek there is an Account, that 1000 of the Rebels marched last Night from thence for Macclesfield, and that at 6 this Morning the main Body began to march the same Way, and their Artillery at 8.

Stafford, Dec. 9. The Van Guard of the Rebels was in Manchester yesterday, and their main Body at Macclesfield.

Warrington, Dec. 10. By a Messenger sent out of this Town to observe the Motions of the Rebels we hear, that their Foot and Baggage passed by Pendleton Pole, which is one Mile from Manchester, this Morning, and took the Road which leads to Leigh, Wigan and Preston. The same Messenger informs us, that he was told the Horse designed to stay in Manchester all Night; but we have since heard, that their whole Body have left Manchester, and taken the above Road.

Litchfield, Dec. 11. We have Advices here, that the Rebels left Manchester yesterday, marching Northwards; and that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland had made two forc'd Marches after them, and continued in Pursuit of them.

From the London Evening Post, Dec. 12.

L O N D O N, Dec. 12.

The Motions of the Rebels have been so artfully regulated, in order to avoid and harrafs the King's Troops, and have so much the Appearance of being founded on good Intelligence, that it is hoped some Enquiry will be

made after the Authors of their Information.

We hear that a great many Strangers who have lately taken Lodgings about this City for an uncertain Time, under various Pretences, are going to remove again of a sudden; which makes it conjectured that they have met with some Disappointment in the Business they came upon.

From the General Evening Post, Dec. 12.

L O N D O N, Nov. 12.

We hear from Midhurst in Sussex, that the Papists are so numerous there, that they cannot get Men to enlist in the Association carrying on in Defence of his Majesty's Person and Government, the Tradesmen being afraid they shall be turned out of their Business; and from Slindon in that Neighbourhood, that the few Protestants there dare not, openly, so much as with well to his Majesty's Arms against the Rebels; and that a constant Intercourse is carried on between the good Catholics of that Place, and the little Towns in Hants near Sussex, Horsemen having been observed to pass through the Streets of the City of Chichester for many Nights past, between the Hours of 11 and 12.

Last Friday his Majesty was pleased to issue a Proclamation for putting the Laws in Execution against Jesuits and Popish Priests, and promising a Reward of 100 l. to any Person who shall discover or apprehend any Jesuit or Popish Priest, who shall be found within ten Miles of the Cities of London and Westminster, or Borough of Southwark, after this Day. If no Reward was offered for this seasonable and absolutely necessary Service, it would be uncharitable to suppose any of his Majesty's faithful Subjects would not use his utmost Endeavours to detect these dangerous and indefatigable Underminers of our Religion and Liberties; especially when he considers that his Majesty, with an unexampled Lenity (never yet exercised in the most mild Government, and peculiar to his Princely Clemency and Goodness) has hitherto, at the now too evident Hazard of his own Safety, not only dispensed with putting the many Acts of Parliament made in former Reigns in Execution against them, but permitted them to be the peaceable and undisturbed Partakers of all the national Blessings enjoyed by his most loyal Protestant Subjects. How little they have deserved this extraordinary Indulgence, and how many wicked, treasonable, dangerous Uses they have made of it, are too well known, and too sensibly felt at this Day, to require being enumerated here.

The Inhabitants on the Sea Coasts in Kent were greatly alarmed on Tuesday in the Afternoon, and Yesterday Morning, on account of a large Body of Forces being embarked at Dunkirk, on board small Vessels and Fishing Boats, with an Intent to land on the Coast of Kent; the Town's People of Dover were under Arms all



Tuesday's Night, to defend themselves, in expectation that they would attempt to land there, as the Wind was very fair for them; but Yesterday, when the Post came out, their Apprehensions were somewhat abated, but their Fears were not quite over.

Last Sunday Night Marshal Wade, with his whole Army, marched from Doncaster and Ferrybridge towards Lancashire, in order to cut off the Retreat of the Rebels, in case they design to march for Scotland.

The Rev. Mr. Patten, in his History of the Rebellion in the Year 1715, speaking of Charles Ratcliff, Esq; Brother of the late Earl of Derwentwater, has these Words: "He is young and bold, but too forward: He has a great deal of Courage, but wants a few more Years, and a better Cause to improve it: There is room to hope he will never employ it in such an Adventure again."

Extract of a Letter from Kirkby-Stephen in Westmoreland, dated Dec. 5.

As for News, we had no Visit paid us here by the Rebels, they taking their Way by Kendal. A hundred of the King's Forces having been sent to guard Lowderhall and Penrith, which the Rebels threatened they would burn down to the Ground, took ten of them Prisoners in the former Place: Whereupon the few left of their Countrymen at Carlisle, invited the Mayor, Aldermen and Gentlemen of Carlisle to dine with them on St. Andrew's Day, and, by way of Reprizal, detained them all Prisoners ever since.

Litchfield, Dec. 7. One Body of the Rebels left Derby Yesterday Morning about 8 o'clock, and the Remainder followed about 12. They marched back towards Ashbourn the same Road which they came to Derby. They raised the Land-Tax and Excise Money at Derby, in the same manner as they had done at Manchester, and obliged every one who had subscribed to the Association, to pay them the *exact Sums*. It is reported, that Part of General Wade's Army was gone to Newark yesterday, which, it is thought, occasioned the Rebels to march back again.

Wolfsy-Bridge, Dec. 8. Yesterday the Rebels began their March about Noon, from Derby towards Ashbourn, they demanded before their Departure 3000 l. but we cannot exactly tell how much they obtain'd. About Midnight we were informed they were at Leek and Newcastle. The King's Troops are marching back. Here is a Report as if the French had landed some Men in Scotland, and that they were joined by some Highlanders; so that it is very probable the Rebels will endeavour to retreat, in hopes of meeting with a Reinforcement; but, as they ly in a manner between two Armies, one can hardly suppose they can execute this Resolution, even if it should prove true, that they have taken it; so that as their Expedition has hitherto prov'd ruinous to others, it is like in the End to be the Ruin of themselves.

From the St. James's Evening Post, Dec. 12.

Leghorn Nov. O. S. Commodore Cooper anchored Yesterday in the Road of this City, with a Squadron consisting of four Ships of the Line, four Bomb-Ketches, and the same Number of Transports: He had two other Vessels in the Squadron, but these he left off of Bastia. This

Commodore is come to take in Water and Fuel here, and has sent to Pisa to bespeak two Masts, to replace those which were shattered by the Canon of Bastia whilst he was bombarding that Place. The Particulars of this Affair, as we have had them from the English Officers, are that they came before the Port of Bastia the 7th in the Morning, and there being but very little Wind, the Men or War were towed up to it by the Long-Boats; That the Fortrefs of Bastia let fly first, and made a terrible Fire particularly against the Commodore's Ship, whose Flag was beat down three Times, and her Main and Mizzen-Masts broke; at which Mr. Cooper was so exasperated, that he order'd the Cattle to be cannonaded and bombarded, which was continued near two Hours with extraordinary Fury, and then Part of the Wall was seen to tumble down, and the Fire of the Batteries slackened considerably; so that there was great Reason to believe the Cattle was extremely damag'd. Then Mr. Cooper pointed his Cannon and Mortars against the City of Bastia, and ply'd it so well with Bombs and red hot Balls, that in all Appearance the Damage done there must likewise be very great. However, several Ships of the English Squadron have suffered not a little by the terrible Fire made by the Fortrefs of Bastia, at the Beginning of the Affair.

L O N D O N, Dec. 12.

By Letters from Macclesfield of the 9th Instant, we hear, that the Rebels entered that Town on Saturday last at Twelve o'Clock: The Chevalier was immediately carry'd in great Pomp to the Market-Cross, and there proclaim'd Regent, &c. as usual; after which he took up his Quarters at Sir Peter Davenport's House, and lay there that Night.

We hear the Trial of Admiral Mathews will come on To-morrow before the Court-Martial at Deptford.

They write from Liege, that the French Troops in their Neighbourhood are every where in Motion; and that it seems highly probable they will suddenly undertake something of Consequence; not in Flanders only, but on the Rhine.

Yesterday several Printing-Houses were search'd by his Majesty's Messengers for treasonable Libels; when a Journeyman Printer was taken into Custody, on Suspicion of being the Printer and Publisher of several that have been lately dispersed about the Town.

A Gentleman who went from Newcastle to Derby when the Rebels were there, was taken Prisoner by them, and carried before Murray the Secretary, who examined him very strictly, but he was at last permitted to make his Escape; however, they kept his Horse.

We hear a Loan is opened at the Exchequer on the Land-Tax at 4 per Cent. upon which the Sum of 400,000 l. has already been subscribed; and 'tis not doubted the Zeal, other Ways shewn for his Majesty's Person and Government, will be continued on this Occasion, in supporting his Majesty with Money to defeat the Designs of the Enemies of our happy Constitution.

On Sunday Night several of the Pretender's Declarations were dropt on the Parade in James's Park, and put under the Doors of People's Houses.

The Beginning of this Week 60 Barrels of Gun-

powder were found secreted in a House at Wandsworth.

The same Day, at a Sessions at Hick's Hall, seven Men were tried for treasonable Expressions, all of whom were fined, and committed to Newgate for six Months.

Letter from Chesterfield in Derbyshire, Dec. 9.

On the 6th inst. about 11 o'Clock the main Body of the Highlanders marched from Derby for Ashbourn, where they got that Night; and on the 7th, by 5 in the Morning, the Van of their Army took Leek Road. — They took all the Horses, Arms and Money they could meet with, and at Ashbourn shot a Farmer dead on the Place, for refusing them his Horse; the common Fellows, Women and Boys, plundered most of the Villages they marched through. Their Armour is a Musket, Sword, Dirk, and Pistols, and each a spring Knife, some of them 22 Inches long. He, who they called the Prince, lodged at the Earl of Exeter's House in Derby. At their coming to Derby they had no more than 42 Carts, 13 of which had one small Cannon each, and one with a Mortar, also a Chariot with two Ladies; but at their Return to Ashbourn they had above 60 Carts.

Extract of a Letter from Stafford, Dec. 9.

On Saturday last a Barrister at Law was taken into Custody at Readford, about a Mile from this Place; and we hear, that great Discoveries have been made by his Confession, and the Papers found upon him.

This Day a Person came up with Dispatches from Lewes in Sussex, who reports, that a large Fleet of Ships appeared Yesterday off of that Coast, which gave them some Fears lest they should be French Transports.

They write from Lyme, that a French Privateer had taken a Wool Ship off Topham Bar, supposed to be Capt. Saunders, of Rye.

Tuesday both Houses of Parliament met according to their Adjournment, and the House of Peers adjourned to the 17th instant.

And the Hon. House of Commons to the 18th.

The Rebels took the greatest Care possible to prevent any of their Party deserting from them, yet notwithstanding whilst they were at Derby, one of their Officers got off, leaving behind him his Watch and the best of his Cloaths, to prevent their suspecting his Design. When they discovered'd he was gone, the young Pretender promis'd a Reward of 100 l. for taking him.

Bank Sock 130 1/2.

The HISTORY of EUROPE, From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

Orders have been sent from Petersburg to General Keith, who commands in Chief the Russian Auxiliaries to the King of Poland, that he should immediately act offensively against the Prussian Dominions, as soon as News came to him that the King of Prussia had committed Hostilities against Saxony. His Prussian Majesty seems to have expected something like this, by his sending Orders to the Commandant of Königsberg, the Capital of Prussia, to let the Russians have free Passage if they demanded it amicably, but to repel Force by Force in case they had Recourse to Arms.

Tho' the Report that Dresden had fallen immediately into the Hands of the Prussians, had no other Foundation than the Danger it was exposed to between two Armies;

yet there is little Doubt but the next Mail, if it does not bring the News of a Peace between the Kings of Prussia and Poland, will bring Advice that the former has entered the usual Residence of the latter. His Prussian Majesty seems only to wait the Event of a Commission, which Mr. Villiers, the British Minister, has undertaken to execute with the King of Poland at Prague, before he exhibits this last Triumph of a Conqueror.

The last Advices from his Army have brought him, however, to within three, two, or even one League of this Capital, which it is thought has Orders to make no Resistance, in case he shall demand Entrance. The Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, with another Army, overspreads the Country about Torgaw: Which has reduced the Saxons, who had encamped near Pirna, to such Straits for Want of Provisions, that Necessity must soon make them seek for Bread and Shelter either in Bohemia, or in some other Part of their own Country, if they are not compelled to it by the Arms of the Enemy.

In the mean time, heavy Contributions are levied, and the Receipts of the Revenue are converted to the Use of the Prussians.

What the King of Poland will do in this Situation, is uncertain: But the Court of Vienna does not yet seem disposed for a Peace, if her Ally can be prevailed on to stand by her. Prince Charles has received Orders to march to the Relief of Saxony, and was advanced to Leutomeritz for that Purpose, having turned off to the right instead of retiring to Prague, as was expected; and the Imperial Troops that were left in the Neighbourhood of the Rhine, to cover the Empire from any new Insult of the French, are immediately to march for the same Service; so that the Protection of the Empire will be left entirely to the Troops of the Circles, unless the Hanoverians should march back from the Wetteraw, to replace the Imperialists.

These Apperances have put the French in Alsace into high Spirits. They are in brisk Motion behind their Lines, ready to take the first Advantage, and it is said, that 10,000 of them will cross the Rhine, at the Request of the Elector Palatine, and take their Quarters in his Capital, Mannheim.

As the King of Prussia was obliged to draw his Troops out of Silesia, in order effectually to carry his Arms into Saxony, the Austrians have taken the Advantage of this Necessity that was natural to expect. They have again made themselves Masters of all the Upper Silesia, and, Letters from Vienna say, have even penetrated into the Lower, the few Prussians that were left retiring before them, except from Neiss which is still provided with a sufficient Garrison.

The calling home all the British Troops from Flanders has put the French in Motion in Flanders likewise. Antwerp is the first Place they have swallowed in Idea; after which they threaten Mous and Brussels. We shall soon hear if they attempt any thing in Earnest; and it is very natural to expect they will, from their great Preparations on the Schelde, and the drawing together their Army; so that it may be assembled at the Warning of a single Cannon.

Upon the Continent of Italy the Allies are still successful, having added Trin, a Town in Piedmont, to

their former Conquests. At Milan the Inhabitants are apprehensive of a Visit from the Duke de la Vieuville: But if this be some Time deferred, they are in Hopes to defeat the Intention of it, 8000 Men being upon the March to their Assistance through the Country of the Grisons.

The King of Sardinia, however, though he is a Loser upon the Continent, has just acquired a new Title and Kingdom, in the Submission of Corsica to the British Fleet. This unhappy Island, after long groaning under the Oppressions of the Genoese, and making some fruitless Efforts to throw off their Yoke, in which the People were always betrayed by those they call upon for Assistance, is now likely to obtain Relief, through the Resentment of his Britannic Majesty, and to be put at least into a milder State of Subjection.

Bustia the Capital, was reduced almost to a Heap of Rubbish by our Bombs and hot Bullets: At the same Time several of the English Ships received Damage from the Fire of the Place, and are gone to Leghorn to refit.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

In this general Danger, that threatens every Individual who enjoys the Benefits of our happy Constitution, downright Disaffection would be hardly more criminal than an indifferent Silence on the Ways and Means to repel the common Enemy, with as little Expence of English Blood and Treasure as possible. The following Hint I therefore submit to your Judgment, as one which I think has escaped the Notice of all the late numerous Schemers for the Public Good and Welfare; and if you think it worth communicating to the good People of England, please to afford it a Place in your Paper.

Among the other Excesses, the usual Attendants on War, the Rebels, we are told, are particularly fond of exercising their Parts on the Female Sex; and being Fellows of pretty keen Appetites, commonly take up with whatever falls in their Way: Wherefore methinks it would be no wrong Policy to serve them up a Dish, which, for taking its Name and Origin from their good Friends the French, must therefore be the more acceptable to them: Which may be done by providing as many Ladies as we can conveniently spare out of the Hundreds of Drury, and other Parts of this great Metropolis, and see them safe conveyed to the Places that are likeliest to be visited by the Highlanders; who, pleased with such fine Lasses in Silk Gowns and large Hoop-petticoats, will take every one of them to be a Laird's Daughter, and think it no little Honour to storm such illustrious Forts; whereby they'll contract a Disease which will effectually stop their Progress, disable them from defending themselves, and afford his Majesty's Forces an easy and cheap-bought Conquest.

There are, I think, only two material Objections that can be made to this Method of dealing with the Enemy; the one taxing it with being unfair, and the other whimsical and unfeasible. As to the first, we are taught that every thing is allowable against Rebels, who have broke through all the Ties and Bonds of Society; and therefore have forfeited the Benefit of such Laws as are observed with ordinary Enemies. Besides, every Man that has

read the Scriptures must know, how the Sons of Jacob proceeded in their Revenge on a Canannite Clan, for the Rape committed on their Sister Dinah, by first persuading them to be circumcised, and then taking the Time of their being sore, to fall upon them, and put them all to the Sword.

And as to the Impracticableness of the Scheme, that Objection may be soon removed by appointing a select Committee, empowered by a proper Authority, to pick a Number of such Girls as they shall have found to be duly qualified to answer the intended Purpose, and opening a Subscription at BATSON's or GARRAWAY's to raise a Fund towards equipping them, and defraying their Expences to the Places, where they may be, in more than one Way, of infinite Use to their Country.

A WELL-WISHER.

EDINBURGH, December 17.

This Day an Express arrived from the Provost of Annan, with Accounts that the Rebels were defeated at Lancaster; but as Lancaster is 60 Miles from Annan, it is feared the Authority is not to be trusted to.

We hear from Falkirk, that the Levies for his Majesty's Service go on there and in the Neighbouring Country, very successfully: The reverend Ministers bestir themselves in that Matter with extraordinary Ardour, and animate the Zeal of the People by their Example and Exhortations.

Our Accounts from the North are very imperfect and uncertain, and we have little Hopes of procuring any Intelligence from that Quarter, considering the Posts are not to pass from North to South, as usual.

We have no Accounts of the Motions of the Rebels in the South, that we can rely on. Tho' 'tis commonly reported that they are retired into Lancashire, to avoid being inclosed, by the Armies under the Duke of Cumberland and Gen. Wade, who are said to be following them by forced Marches.

Leith, Dec. 17. Sailed the Winchelsea Man of War, also the Shirk and Raven, mentioned in our last, for the North, to join Admiral Bing; and the Providence of Kinghorn, Tost, with Lord Loudoun's new Regimental Cloathing, for Inverness. Arrived the Sloop of Hercules Low from Aberbrothock, with all the Sails, Anchors, Cables and Rudders of the Shipping belonging to that Place.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

JOHN CHRISTY at Omission takes this Opportunity of acquainting his Employers, that the whole Cloths sent him to bleach, have, for some time past, been ready bleached, to be delivered to the Owners upon Payment of the Price of Bleaching: He therefore desires all Persons to call for their Cloths immediately, or betwixt the 20th current, after which Time they are no longer to be upon his Risk, but on that of the several Proprietors to whom they belong, whether Manufacturers or private Persons, who are to be liable to him for the Price of Bleaching, if carried off from him, or his Intakers, in these troublesome Times, for which he cannot be answerable.

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